

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 952.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### Banks & Owings,

Have imported from Philadelphia, and are opening for sale, on the lowest terms, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. John Jordan jun. & co. next door to Mr. Seitz's,

British and Spanish superfine and common broad cloths, Constitution and fancy cords, Corduroys, Velvets, Velvetts, Jaconet, rambored & book mullins, Hummums, Balfas, India shawls, silk and cotton, India, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Chintzes and calicoes of the newest patterns, Irish linens, whole and half bleached, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, &c. &c. Men's and women's cotton hose & socks, Nankeens, Turkey yarn, Tickings &c. A complete assortment of

saddlery and harness furniture, Shoe makers' and carpenters' tools, All kinds of hard ware assorted, Cotton cards, No. 8, 9 & 10, China, glass & queens ware, Imperial, Hyson, Young hyson, & bohea, Coffee, Sugars, Wines, Brandy, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Cinnamon, Mustard, &c. Copers, madder, indigo and allum. An assortment of imported shot of the different numbers.

They keep a constant supply of baron, steel, catlings and sheet iron of the best qualities, assorted, and Dry Mann's lick salt.

Millers can be supplied with boulding cloths of the different numbers.

Lexington, April 7th, 1804. tf

Merchandise will be given for old Brass, Pewter & Copper.

### Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

### ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both as to themselves and horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort, Feb. 22, 1804.

### TO BE SOLD OR LEASED,

FOR a term of years, the FARM on which I now live, lying on the Kentucky river, in the county of Woodford, estimated at 256 acres, 80 of one hundred acres thereof cleared, affording most excellent pasturage, and convenient to every fine range. On this Farm there is a Dwelling House of sawed logs, of two stories, two rooms and a passage on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, with convenient out-houses, an excellent spring, spring house, garden, and variety of choice fruit, also, appurtenances thereunto. A ferry, warehouse, and two other houses and out-tillages, capable of accommodating families. For terms apply to John Pofflethwait in Lexington, or on the premises, to the subscriber.

CHARLES SCOTT.

October 15, 1804.

### FOUND

On the night of the 2d inst. in the streets of Lexington,

### MAHOGANY KNIFE CASE.

The owner may get it by applying at Wyatt & Redd's Coach Shop, on Main street, and paying the price of this advertisement.

3P

### POTATOES.

ONE Hundred bushels first quality, for the accommodation of those trading down the River, may be had on the bank, at the first Vineyard, Kentucky River.

Jno. J. Dufour.

Dec. 4, 1804.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office, in Lexington, on Tuesday day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the President and Directors.

W. MACBEAN, Clerk.

Lexington,

Dec. 1st 1804.

FOR sale, the place whereon I now live, containing 450 acres well improved, and generally given up to be as handsome a place as any in Fayette county—the dwelling house is of brick, two stories high, 46 feet long by 22 wide, finished off in a neat plain manner, and other necessary out houses; there is likewise a very fine grist mill with two pair of stones, one of which are burr—the said mill, dam, and all were built anew about twelve months ago—the dam and all under works are locust timber, which will stand at least fifty years without being impaired—there is about 120 acres of cleared land, springs and stockwater that was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, or the mill with 50 or 100 acres with it, and give a considerable credit for half, the other half being paid down. For further particulars by applying to the subscriber, any person may be informed and shewn.

John Rogers.

Fayette county, Davy's Fork of

Elkhorn, April 16th, 1804.

### TWO STILL'S FOR SALE.

ONE holds 127 gallons, the other 60 gallons. I will sell them low for all Cash. For sale, also,

### The Noted Thorough Bred Horse,

LAMPLIGHTER, which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior. I will take one thousand dollars for him—he is eight years old. J. K.

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BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Crois-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tye your cuts loose. H. C.

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnston

John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan Jun. John Jordan Jun. & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts to ANDREW F. PRICE, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that suits will be instituted against them without discrimination.

John Jordan Jun.

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# CONGRESS.

## House of Representatives.

Thursday, November 8, 1804.  
Mr. J. Clay offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to present in the name of Congress to capt. Stephen Decatur, a sword of the value of dollars, and to each of the officers and crew of the United States' Ketch Intrepid, a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of capt. Decatur, the officers and crew of the said Ketch, in attacking and destroying a Tripolitan frigate of 44 guns, late the United States' frigate Philadelphia.

The resolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Friday, November 9, 1804.  
Mr. J. Clay's motion relative to captain Decatur, the officers and crew of the Intrepid ketch, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.  
On motion of Mr. Clay the resolution was altered by striking out after the word "sword" the words "of the value of dollars," and filling up the other blank with the word "two," thereby giving the officers and crew 2 months pay.

Mr. J. Clay, with a view of showing the propriety of the measure, read extracts of letters written by commodore Preble and lieutenant Decatur, which had been obtained from the secretary of the navy; they contained an account of the circumstances attending this honorable exploit, which have heretofore been printed in the public newspapers.

The committee rose and reported the resolution as amended.

Mr. Griswold presumed the object of this step was to pay a tribute of respect to those brave men who had so gallantly achieved this glorious and dangerous enterprise. He wished to do this in a manner the most honorable and notorious, and perhaps the best course would be to obtain from the head of the navy department a list of the names of the officers and the number of the crew, together with a detail of the circumstances attending the event. With this view he moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee of the whole till to-morrow, in order to introduce a resolution to this effect: That the secretary of the navy be directed to communicate to this house the names of the officers and the number of the men employed in the destruction of the frigate in the harbour of Tripoli, together with a statement of the circumstances attending that event.

The postponement was agreed to without opposition, & the resolution of Mr. Griswold was adopted with a small variation suggested by Mr. J. Randolph, and acquiesced in by the mover, viz. "That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, &c."

Mr. J. Clay and Mr. T. M. Randolph were appointed a committee to wait on the president and communicate the request of the house.

Monday, November 12.

Mr. J. Clay reported that the committee appointed to wait upon the President on the subject of capt. Decatur and the ketch Intrepid, had performed that service, and received for answer that he would cause the request of the house to be complied with.

Thursday, November 15.

A message from the president of the United States was received, accompanied by the report of the Secretary of the Navy communicating the documents requested by the House relative to the affair of the Intrepid Ketch under the command of captain Decatur, who it was announced had been promoted to the rank of captain in the navy of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Mr. Kercheval from the select committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's address, as respects the opening of a road through the lands of the Cherokee Indians to the state of Georgia, made the following report, viz.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's address, as respects the letter of the secretary at war, covering arti-

cles of agreement made between the United States and the chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, respecting the opening of a road through the lands of the said Indians, from the state of Tennessee to the state of Georgia, have according to order had the same under consideration, and have come to the following resolutions thereupon, viz.

*Resolved*, as the opinion of this committee, that a road from this state to the state of Georgia, through the Indian lands, in this state and the state of Tennessee, would be very beneficial to the citizens of this commonwealth, inasmuch as it will in the opinion of your committee make a very great saving in the distance; and if a road should be obtained, would greatly facilitate the exportation of our live stock, and other produce; and give to the citizens of this state, the advantage of another market, which, from the circuitous route they now have to travel to it, prevents their receiving that benefit they would if a road on a more direct route was opened.

Your committee further report, that from the papers from the secretary at war, it appears that the United States have by agreement with the Indians, obtained permission to open roads from the mouth of Clinch river and Tellico in Tennessee to Jackson county in Georgia, with permission to view and mark a road from this state to intersect the former roads at the mouth of Clinch river or Tellico, if a road should be practicable, and if not, to intersect at some other point on a practicable route; and that so soon as a road is looked out, and designated, that measures will immediately be taken by the general government, to procure from the Indians permission to open said road. Your committee are of opinion, that a road on the direction provided for by the general government, will be much nearer to the seaport towns in the state of Georgia, than the present road, and that it will be of high importance to the people of this state; and that a law should pass providing for looking out and designating said road, and that a bill ought to be brought in to that effect.

Mr. Kercheval read and laid on the table the following resolution, viz.

Whereas it appears to the general assembly, that the general court now established by law, does not answer the valuable purposes expected by the establishment thereof:

*Resolved*, therefore, That the state be divided into two districts: all on the north side of the Kentucky river, including the counties of Madison, Franklin and Gallatin, shall compose one district, and that a court be holden therefor at Paris in the county of Bourbon, to be composed of one half the circuit judges; and the residue of the state shall compose the other district, and a court therefor shall be holden at Bardonia in the county of Nelson, and be composed of the other half of the circuit judges; which courts shall possess the same jurisdiction in their respective districts, as the general court now have; and all suits now depending in the said general court, be removed to the to the Paris district for trial.

Thursday, Nov. 22d.

On the motion of Mr. F. Grundy, the house proceeded to consider the bill and amendments which were laid on the table yesterday, to amend the several acts establishing circuit courts; and the said amendments, which were to establish circuit courts in the counties of Bracken, Pendleton, Boone, Gallatin, Nicholas, Floyd, Knox, Wayne, Henderson, Breckenridge and Greenup; also, to appoint two additional circuit judges being read, were concurred in.

Passed, an act repealing so much of former acts as prevents the appropriation of salt licks, springs, mines of mineral or ore, by settlement claims.

Monday, Nov. 26.

Mr. F. Grundy read and laid on the table the following resolutions:

Whereas, owing to the manner of appropriating lands on the western waters, adopted by the state of Virginia, previous to the erection of the state of Kentucky into an independent state, there are many conflicting claims to land, and the titles to real property in this state are thereby rendered precarious and unsettled; and inasmuch as many claims to land in this commonwealth are held by non-residents, who have it in their election to have their suits tried in the state courts, or the courts of the United States,

which gives the non-resident a decided advantage, the resident having no such election; which advantage is more manifest, when it is considered that different principles of decision may be established by those different tribunals, and the non-resident has it in his power to resort to that court where former decisions favor his particular case. And this is not the only inconvenience which the citizens of this commonwealth are subject to, in consequence of our particular situation; the artful and wealthy land claimant who is an inhabitant of this state, by a transfer of his title to a non-resident, may give jurisdiction to the court of the United States, and thereby put it out of the power of his indigent opponent to pursue or support his claim with success. This is sufficiently evident, when we recollect the great distance which many of our citizens live from the district court of the United States for the Kentucky district, and their inability to prosecute an appeal at the federal court:

And whereas the act of congress prohibiting an assignment of promissory notes, or other choses in action to non-residents for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the federal court, is rendered ineffectual in this state by reason of the practice which prevails in the said court, and thereby our citizens are burthened unnecessarily with vast expense which attends the administration of justice in said court:

And whereas serious and alarming consequences may ensue from the contradictory adjudications in the supreme federal court and the court of appeals in this state:

And whereas the judiciary of each individual state ought to be considered as best qualified to decide upon the laws enacted by the legislature of that state, more especially when the subject to be adjudicated on, is of such a nature as to require an intimate knowledge of the history of that state, and the particular mode of acquiring that property which is the subject of dispute:

*Resolved* therefore, That the senators in congress from this state, be and they are hereby instructed, and our representatives in congress are also requested to use their best endeavors to procure such amendment to the constitution of the U. States as will confine the judicial power of the courts of the United States, to cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made and which shall be made under their authority; cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls; cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states.

*Resolved* also, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward the foregoing resolution to each of the senators and representatives from this state in the congress of the United States; also to the executive of each state in the union, that the same may be laid before their several legislatures, with a request for their co-operation in procuring said amendment.

Thursday, Nov. 27.

Mr. F. Grundy then called up the resolutions which he read and laid on the table yesterday, respecting an amendment to be proposed to the constitution of the United States—which resolutions were twice read, concurred in, and sent to the senate for their concurrence.

## WASHINGTON (City) Nov. 20.

By an arrival at New York from London papers are received to the 27th of September. The Russian charge d'affaires had left Paris—the minister of Sweden had been directed to leave Paris within six days—the French minister at the Russian court had been ordered to leave Petersburg immediately.

An insurrection had taken place at or near Bilbao in Spain, and twenty thousand men had entrenched themselves to resist the commands of the Spanish government.

A London print of the 24th of September, observes—"Letters from Spain, with the last Lisbon mail, mentions, that after the arrival of a courier from admiral Gravina, the ambassador of his catholic majesty in France, the cabinet of Madrid ordered the equipment of some ships of the line and frigates; Bonaparte insisting that the blockade of one of its ports by a British squadron, is an infraction upon the neutrality of Spain. It is believed that these Spanish ships now arming

are destined to serve as a convoy to the French and Dutch ships at Ferrol, or rather to augment their number; and in case they are attacked, such an act will be regarded as a declaration of war on the part of Spain. It was even said at Lisbon, that these proceedings, and this determination of the court of Spain, had already been announced to the court of St. James's."

November 21.

General Turreau, minister plenipotentiary of the emperor of France has arrived at this place.

November 23.

The President has nominated James Bowdoin of Massachusetts, minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid; and we understand that the senate have confirmed the nomination.

A letter, dated Fellico, October 25, states that the day preceding, the convention held at that place with the Cherokees had been broken up; and that the commissioners could only obtain a small tract of land on the side of Georgia, that which is commonly called Wofford's settlement—Little doubt, however, is represented to be entertained of all the land asked for being obtained in the spring.

## LONDON, Sept. 19.

It was reported last week upon the exchanges of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, that Lucien Bonaparte had remitted from Leghorn, Genoa, Venice, and Triest, to banking houses in Holland, and at Edinburgh and Lubeck, no less than twenty millions of livres, 840,000l. to be placed in the English funds, under five different names, but that the spies of his worthy brother Napoleon had discovered this politico-financial manoeuvre, and with the exception of six millions of livres, 250,000l. Napoleon had encountered the intents of Lucien, and laid an embargo on the money. It is even said that two of Lucien's agents have been taken up and sent to France, and that orders have been sent to Lucca, where Lucien lately resided, to confine him. Another rumor is current, that he had previously made his escape on board a neutral vessel at Leghorn, and sailed either for America or England. We do not know what credit is due to these reports, nor whether they are entitled to any. We know however that private letters both from France & Italy, state that madame Bonaparte, the mother, and Paulina Bonaparte, the Princess Borghese, have in vain attempted to reconcile the emperor with his fane culotte brother, and that the former has forbidden the latter to set his foot not only in France, but upon the territory of the Italian republic. Even Louis Bonaparte sought to effect a reconciliation, and went as far as Turin to speak to Lucien, but there a courier from Napoleon overtook him; ordering him to return to Paris—madame Bonaparte, the mother, and her brother Cardinal Felsche, with the other members of the Bonaparte family, are, however, in hopes with the assistance of Cardinal Caprari, Cambaceres, and Talleyrand, to overcome the prejudices of the liberal Napoleon, and that, before his mock coronation, another mock senatus consultum will be proclaimed, making Lucien and Jerome Bonaparte revolutionary imperial Highnesses, and restoring to them their withheld rights and the permission, privilege and etiquette to salute the Austrian and Prussian Princes their Dear Cousins!!!

From the Nat. Egis.

"OLD MASSACHUSETTS" had dred hills  
"Awake, and chaunt the matin lay—  
A realm's acclaim the welkin fills,  
To hail the dawn of FREEDOM'S day!"

## THE ELECTION.

"There is more joy over one sinner that repenteth; than over ninety-nine just, that need no repentance." With cordial congratulations on the glorious result of the late important election, we salute our Republican friends in every part of the Union. The return of Massachusetts to the principles of Republicanism, forms an era in her history, on which patriots will delight to dwell, with a holy rapture, and which faction has already begun to lament, with all the agony of disappointed ambition.

The issue of the late election—ill as quoted as the most illustrious triumph of Republican energy over "powers and principalities," wealth, influence, and hypocrisy. By their own confession, the minions of false Federalism concentrated all their forces on this interesting occasion. It was not a skirmish between detached bodies. The whole force of either party was brought into the field. The defeat was total—the victory complete. In vain did mercantile interest lavish the "aerial acid" of corruption. In vain, did clerical hypocrisy pass round the cup of her abominations. In vain, did official influence interpose her various weapons. The sleeping Samsons of New England were roused. The mighty fabric of delusion was overthrown, and the mighty coalition of Agents, Office-seekers, "Nobles," and Clergymen, who had reared it, viewed in its fall the prostration of their fondest hopes.

But to insult the fallen is not the part of a Republican. We would leave the vanquished to their own reflections.—Every class of them will find useful matter of meditation. The interested may see the fallacy of highly raised expectations. The ambitious may learn humility, the sanguine, patience;—and the pious, while they adore the just dispensation of Providence, which has counteracted the schemes of delusion, and established the cause of truth, may be taught the hard lesson of resignation. Yet though we wish not the exultation of an insulting triumph, we may be permitted with glad and grateful hearts to "join the thousands and the tens of thousands," of Republican patriots, who throng the altar of their country's freedom.

That the victory we have obtained is complete, and the advantages resulting from it solid and substantial, will not be contested. Although returns have not been received from all the towns in the state, yet the whole force of Federalism has been canvassed; and unless in the remaining towns, a more wonderful change has been experienced, against the Republican cause, than has been in its favor, in the rest of the state, the remainder of the detail will but increase the Republican majority. That every nerve was exerted by the opposition, at this time, they themselves have acknowledged; and it is not the least, among the causes of congratulation that they have been defeated by the operation of a measure, which they had projected to render the suffrages of Republicans unavailing, and to ensure to themselves a successful issue. They have been defeated on their own ground. They have fallen into the pit, which they had dug, to entrap their opponents. In the confidence of security, in the boastful certainty of superior numbers, they calculated on a General Ticket as a sure scheme to "set the whole strength of Massachusetts in array against Virginia." They have been disappointed. Their disorganizing pamphlets, the mad motion of Ely, and all their other measures to create dissension between the States, have terminated in their own disgrace, and served merely to open the eyes of their devoted followers. They have managed with madness—they have sealed the Death-Warrant of their political influence. By the rashness of the garrison, we have carried the very citadel of Federalism. Yet, it is no time for Republicans to remit their exertions. The victory is final if properly improved. But, if it merely produces a lazy confidence, an indolent security, if like HANNIBAL in Italy, we are put off our guard by the effects of conquest, like him we shall have to regret, that success has been our ruin.

## IF JAMES MILLER,

NATIVE of Scotland, is in the western Country his relations desire he would return home or write where he is. He is about 50 years of age, a farmer or Distiller by occupation. N. B. The printers of Kentucky are requested to give this a place in their papers. Dunsille pap.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby caution all persons against trading for THREE NOTES. Given by me to Evan Frances, of two hundred bushels of wheat each; one due in December 1804, another in December 1805, the other in December 1806, as I am determined not to pay them, unless compelled by law; as I have been deceived in the consideration, for which said Notes were given.

GEORGE CLEVELAND.

Dec. 5th, 1804.

3w\*







THE AMERICAN CAPTIVE  
IN TRIPOLI.

YE lurid domes! whose tottering columns  
Stand,  
Marks of the despot's desolating hand;  
Whose weed-grown roofs, and mould'ring arches show,  
The curse of tyranny, a nation's woe;  
In every ruin, every pile, I find  
A warning lesson to a thoughtful mind,  
Our dreary cells expressive silence break,  
Echo to groans, and eloquently speak:  
The Christian's blood cements the stones he  
rears,  
This clay was moisten'd with the Christians  
Pale at these walls, a prisoner of host has lain,  
Felt the keen scourge, and worn the ruthless  
chain;  
While scolding fies encreasing torture pour,  
'Till the poor victim feels, alas! no more,  
E'en here thy sons, America, are found,  
Lock'd in foul prisons, and in fetters bound.

Heavens! what times! must free Col-  
umbians bow,  
Before yon tinsel'd tyrant's murky brow!  
Cringe to a power, which death and rapine  
crown?  
Smile at a smile, and tremble at a frown!  
Kneel at a throne, its clemency implore,  
Enrich'd by spoils, and stain'd with human  
 gore?  
To pirate fiends obsequious homage pay;  
Their presence honor, and their will obey?  
Endure the lash, the ponderous load sustain!  
Suppress their anger, and their threats refrain!  
Leave a rich clime? explore the treacherous  
waves,  
The sport of miscreants, and the slave of slaves?

Heavens! at the sight, each patriot captive  
glows  
With virtuous hatred on his country's foes;  
At every blow, indignant passions rise,  
And vengeance flames from resentful eyes.  
But heaven is just; the man a bewilder'd mind,  
To the dark ways of providence is blind;  
Else, why are some ordain'd above the rest?  
Or villains treated better than the best?  
Why martyr'd virtue? hang thy injured head?  
Why lived an Arnold, while a Warren bled?  
Earth's murderers triumph, proud oppressors  
reign,  
While patriots bleed, and captives sigh in vain.  
Yet slumbering justice soon shall wake and  
show  
Her sword unsheath'd, and bend the hostile  
Columbia's generous bow round each foe,  
And thy blest shade, immortal Washington!  
Unite to guard us from nefarious foes,  
And heaven defend, and angels interpose;  
Devoted tyrants cause our wrath to feel,  
And Bays and Baftaws in fulmination kneel,  
Man's equal right, sweet liberty, restore,  
And despotism fall, to rise no more.

"Trides, light as air."

Lord Frankland, the author of the  
play called the Marriage Night, was  
chosen very young to sit in Parliament,  
and when he was first elected, some of  
the members opposed his admission, ur-  
ging that he had not sowed all his wild  
oats. "Then (replied he,) it will be  
the best way to sow the remainder in  
the House, where there are so many  
geese to pick them up."

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber being about to leave  
the State, & expecting to be absent  
some Months, most earnestly requests all  
those who are indebted to him to make  
immediate application to William H.  
Richardson, & Thomas Barlow, Stu-  
dents of Medicine for Settlement, who at  
this time reside in Lexington, and are  
authorized to receipt for all monies paid  
on my account. It is hoped that no  
compulsory measures will be necessary.  
It is however expected that prompt  
payments will be made.

W. WARFIELD.  
November 5th, 1804.  
DRS. BROWN & WARFIELD  
BEG leave to inform the public that the  
will practice  
MEDICINE & SURGERY,  
In partnership, in the town of Lexington and  
the vicinity.  
They have just received from Philadelphia,  
Supply of  
FRESH DRUGS,  
which they will sell whole sale or retail, at their  
New Apothecary Shop, next door to Mr.  
Leavy's store. Physicians who purchase, will  
be supplied only with such as are fresh and  
genuine.  
Dr. Brown's Instruments & Shop Fur-  
niture  
May also be had  
October 20th, 1804.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.  
RAN AWAY from this place, on  
Saturday morning, a bound Boy, named  
DAVID HARDY,  
about 15 or 16 years of age, low in sta-  
ture, fair hair; he had on a tow linen  
Hunting Shirt and Overalls of a red-  
dish color, but will probably change the  
Hunting Shirt, as he took with him, a  
striped cotton Round about Coat, which  
was rather too large for him—it is also  
likely he will change his name. Who-  
ever will apprehend said Boy, and deli-  
ver him to Mr. James Beatty or Mr.  
Charles Hamilton, Scott County, shall  
have the above reward.  
Alexander Hamilton.  
Lexington Nov. 22, 1804.

RECORD BOOKS,  
LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, &c.  
May be had on application at this  
office.

Charles Wilkins,  
the Brick House opposite the Court House,  
late occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray,  
an Extensive Assortment of  
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens-  
Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, &  
Dorsey's best Iron;  
Which will be sold cheap for CASH  
or HEMP.  
Lexington, 3d May, 1804.  
Four or five Journeymen  
Rope-Makers wanted. None need  
apply but good workmen.

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.  
THE SUBSCRIBER  
WISHES to inform the public, that he con-  
tinues to carry on the  
WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,  
and  
BLUE DYING,  
On High street, at the sign of the Spinning  
Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool  
with a warm dye, which he will warrant to  
stand equal to any blue in America. The  
deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I.C.  
stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove  
either of the colours will please to wash them,  
which will convince them it is a warm dye and  
will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.  
Lexington, 10th May, 1804.

WILSON'S TAVERN,  
(LATELY POSTLETHWAIT'S.)  
I HAVE rented the House and Ta-  
vern, lately occupied by me, in this  
town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of  
Bairdstown. I beg leave to return my  
sincere thanks to my numerous customers,  
for their preference in my favor whilst in  
that house, and am happy, and confident  
in assuring those who continue their fa-  
vors to Mr. Wilson, that they will find  
every accommodation that the house and  
situation is capable of affording—which,  
I hope I do not presume in saying, will  
be equal to any in the Western Coun-  
try.

J. POSTLETHWAIT.  
Lexington, (K.) June 4, 1804.

State of Kentucky—Lincoln Circuit Co.  
At the September term of the Circuit  
court aforesaid, in 1804.  
William Worley Complainant,  
Against  
Joseph Ballinger, & Alexander S.  
Outlaw, Defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Alexander S. Outlaw, not  
having entered his appearance herein ac-  
cording to law, and it appearing to the satisfac-  
tion of the Court, that he is an inhabitant of  
the State of Tennessee. On the motion of the  
Complainant, it is ordered that the said Alex-  
ander do appear here on the 3rd day of  
the next term of this Court, and answer the com-  
plainant's bill; And it is ordered that a copy  
of this order, be forthwith published in the  
Kentucky Gazette for two months successively,  
according to the act of the General Assem-  
bly, in such cases made and provided.  
A Copy. Attest  
Thomas Montgomery C. L. C. C.

ADVERTISEMENT.  
I DO hereby caution all persons against trad-  
ing for three bonds, given by me to Joseph  
Kyle, of three hundred and eighty one dollars  
and two thirds each; becoming due as fol-  
lows: the one on the 25th of December 1804,  
the other on December the 25th 805, the other  
on the 25th of December 1806, as I am deter-  
mined not to pay them, unless compelled by  
law; except a sufficient title be made to a cer-  
tain tract of land, in consequence of which,  
said bonds were given.

UNGRATEFULLY abandoned  
the service of the subscriber, on the  
11th ult. by the injudicious counsel  
of some plebeians, a Negro Woman  
named  
CILLA,  
about 23 years of age, pock-marked,  
and rather of an auburn com-  
plexion, of about an ordinary sta-  
ture, stout and well made, and  
has a cicatrice on the inside of  
her right arm, below the elbow,  
speaks broken English, and has a  
smattering of the German language,  
and when she went away was far ad-  
vanced in pregnancy; she was born  
and raised to adolescence, in the  
State of New-York, from thence emi-  
grated to South Carolina, at which  
place I became her proprietor last  
spring, and I suspect from some of  
her innuendoes, previous to her de-  
fection, that she will endeavour to  
get to one or the other of those  
States, but rather suppose to the lat-  
ter. It is probable that she has  
procured a pass in my name, from  
some of those rabble who egged her  
to exilement. Any person arrest-  
ing said Negro and bringing or safe-  
ly conveying her to me, or incar-  
cerating her so that I get her, and  
communicating the same through  
the medium of a letter, by Mail,  
lodged in the Lexington Post Office,  
shall be amply compensated, by me,  
living at Boone's Station, 10 mils  
East of Lexington.  
Ricbd. Bledsoe.  
Dec. 4, 1804.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL.  
HAS removed to his farm, seven  
miles east of Lexington, near the  
Rev. Ambrose Dudley's, where he will  
continue to practice Medicine, in all its  
different branches. All those indebted  
to him, are requested to come forward  
and settle their respective accounts.  
April 9, 1804.

FOR SALE,  
A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill  
and Distillery.  
SITUATE on the waters of Sil-  
ver-creek, in Madison county, about  
six miles from the court-house, and  
ten miles from the Kentucky river,  
to which is annexed 140 acres of  
LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any  
in the State, and the Mills and Distil-  
lery in prime order. For terms ap-  
ply to the subscriber on the premises.  
ROBERT PORTER.  
Madison county }  
Oct. 1st, 1803. } tf

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT it has been deemed expedi-  
ent to change the form of the Mediter-  
ranean Passports issued to vessels of the  
United States; that from the eighth  
day of July next, those of the new  
form will be issued at the custom houses,  
to every vessel, for which application  
may be made on a compliance with the  
terms prescribed by law, and surrender-  
ing the former passport of which he may  
be possessed, if any, in which latter case  
no fees will be required for the exchange;  
and that by an arrangement agreed upon  
by the Barbary powers, with whom we  
are at peace, either the old or the  
new form of passport will be sufficient  
to protect the vessels of the United  
States from capture until the 1st of Ju-  
ly, 1805, after which the old form of  
passport will be unavailable, and the  
new one alone in use.  
Department of State, }  
23d of May, 1804. }  
The printers of the laws of the United  
States are requested to insert the above  
in their Gazettes twice a week  
for the space of six months, and the Col-  
lectors of the Customs to keep copies of  
it posted up in their offices. 6m

HEREAS a number of the officers of the  
late Revolutionary Army, were unfor-  
tunate enough to locate their claims in a  
tract of country, since found to be com-  
prehended within the Indian claims. This  
is therefore to give notice, that application is  
intended to be made, in the name of all those  
who will redress, by petition to Congress,  
and little doubt is entertained, from the hard-  
ship of the case, but other land will be sub-  
stituted. The agent who undertakes the man-  
agement of the business, asks, as compensa-  
tion, one third only, of what land is actually  
located and ultimately saved, he being at all  
expense to patenting the land. All who wish,  
upon these terms, their claims to be attended  
to, are requested to write forthwith, to Thom-  
as Bodley, of Lexington, who will communi-  
cate with such agent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,  
A Quantity of  
FLAX & HEMP SEED;  
DELIVERED at George Leibe's oil mill,  
on the Limestone road, about half a mile  
from the court house in Lexington; for which  
a generous price will be given.  
Sept. 10, 1804. William Bobb.

BOAT-YARD.  
KEEL, Orleans or Kentucky Boats,  
will be delivered on the Monongehely  
river, at any place between Brownville  
(Redstone) and Pittsburgh, on the short-  
est notice and most moderate terms. As  
I conceive I am better prepared for  
boat building than any other on these  
waters, I flatter myself that the Kentu-  
cky merchants, and traders to New-Or-  
leans, &c. will be better and more spe-  
ciously accommodated at my yard, than they  
can at any other. Orders addressed to  
me at Brownville shall be duly attend-  
ed to.  
John M. Cortney.  
October 4th, 1804.

Brown, Hart & Co.  
With to hire for 12 months,  
15 or 20 NEGRO MEN,  
To be employed at their Salt Petre Works in  
Madison county, for each of whom they will  
give 80 dollars, and they will in addition to  
the above, give to each negro 20 dollars at the  
end of the year, provided he conducts himself  
with propriety.  
8th November, 1804.

CHEAP GOODS.  
THE Subscriber has just received  
from Philadelphia, at his store in Paris,  
in addition to his former stock, an elegant as-  
ortment of  
MERCHANDIZE,  
which was bought uncommonly low for cash,  
and at the time of purchasing; and as he  
means to quit business, he will sell the goods  
on hand at his store, at the first cost and car-  
riage, for the cash in hand paid.  
He also returns his sincere thanks to his  
friends and the public in general for past  
favours, since he commenced business in this  
place; and in confirmation of his friendship  
and high esteem, will close business in giving  
good bargains.  
WILLIAM SCOTT.  
Paris, November 26th, 1804.  
P.S. When goods are charged, or sold for  
produce, they will be at the customary prices  
in this place.  
4t W. S.

FAIR SPECULATION ON VALUABLE  
LANDS,  
To Sell at moderate prices for Six or Eight years Credit—Viz.  
3705 Acres at the mouth of Indian creek, from the Ohio, in a flourishing settlement.  
on Red river, branch of Kentucky river. 2200 acres along the bank of the river  
Kaskaskias, near the town of that name, grants of the State of Virginia.  
Will be sold even by small tracts for the accommodation of the purchasers, one tenth paid down, the nine tenths at six or eight years credit, with interest paid annually.  
Bonds and approved securities will be re- quired for the payment of the interest and the principal.  
Inspected produce will be received at mar- ket prices for the half of the annual interest, the other half shall be paid in cash.  
For further information apply to the Printer in Lexington, to Robert Craddock in Danville, to Thomas Howard in Richmond, Madison county, or to William Sudduth Clarke county.

FOR SALE.  
3000 acres of valuable Military Land, lying on Highland Creek, about sixteen miles from the Ohio, and two or three miles from Robertson's Salt-works.  
Also 1500 acres on the Ohio, nearly opposite the mouth of the Wabash, and 4 miles from the town of Carthage.  
Also, 1500 acres on Deer creek, one of the branches of Green-river.  
And 666 2-3 acres on Trade Water. The above are Military Lands, and well situated. A Tract of Land in the neighbourhood of Lexington, will be taken in exchange. Apply to John Pope, Esq. of Lexington, who will give any information that may be required as to the terms.

Travellers' Hall.  
THE SUBSCRIBER  
HAS lately been induced, from the rapid increase of his custom, to purchase a lot of ground, adjoining that on which he lives, for the purpose of building a dining-room and assembly room, each 54 by 32 feet 10 inches, with six additional lodging rooms, and intends to finish them before the ensuing winter; which, together with his Tavern and house, will occupy a front of near one hundred feet in the most agreeable part of the town, and in the centre of business, being on the highest part of the public square. He has considerably increased the furniture, &c. of his house and stables—His domestics and servants are of the most faithful dispositions and properly qualified for the departments to which they are arranged—He has a constant supply of the best table forage, im- ported and country provisions, imported liquors, &c. of the best quality, foreign newspapers, &c. &c. and his ice will, most probably, last through the hot weather.  
The distinguished preference which the first characters have already given him in his business, fills him with gratitude. He offers his sincere thanks to all his good friends, and begs leave to assure them, that neither his time nor his purse shall be spared in attempting to render the Travellers' Hall, a house of entertain- ment, for Genteel Guests only, equal to any in America.

R. BRADLEY.  
Lexington, (K.) 12th June, 1804.  
N. B. A stage runs from the Travel- lers' Hall to the Olympian Springs in the summer, and to Frankfort during the ses- sion of Assembly.  
R. B.  
I wish to purchase a large quantity of  
Flax Seed,  
For manufacturing and for exportation.  
Also, a quantity of  
Hemp Seed,  
To be delivered after the first of Sep- tember next, at my Oil mill, where—  
LINSEED OIL  
of the first quality may always be had.  
JOHN BOBB.

THE SUBSCRIBERS  
HAVE just received from New-Or- leans, per the boat Jefferson, Robert Spriggs, Master.  
120 barrels 1R quality Havannah Sugar,  
8 barrels do. Spanish Indigo,  
6 puncheons Rum,  
3 pipes London particular Madeira Wine,  
1 do. Sherry,  
63 doz. best long cork Claret,  
Which will be sold low for approved notes at 60 and 90 days. Apply to  
John Jordan, Jr. or  
Banks & Owings.  
Lexington (K.) 2d July, 1804.

NOTICE.  
IS hereby given, that I shall meet the fourth Saturday the 22d of December next, at Capt. Laban Shipp's, with the commissioners appointed by an order of the county court of Madison, under the act of Assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of and proceeding lands" in the county aforesaid, on Flat Run, a branch of Stoner's Fork of Licking; and from thence proceed with the said commis- sioners, to the beginning corner of my settlement of 200 acres on said Run, and shall then and there proceed to take the depositions of wit- nesses, to establish the calls contained in the said settlement entry, also the calls contained in the pre-emption entry appendant thereon, and then and there to do such other acts as may be further necessary, and agreeable to law.  
ISAAC RUDDELL.  
Nov. 21st, 1804.  
Writing Paper,  
For Sale by the Room.

JUST IMPORTED,  
And now opening for sale by WILLIAM LEAVY, at his store in Lexington,  
A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHO- SEN ASSORTMENT OF  
MERCHANDIZE,  
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;  
ON the most reduced terms for cash; consisting of the following articles, besides a number of others too tedious to insert: viz.  
Superfine, Fine, Coarse & Double milled drab, Coatings, Cashmeres, Moreens, Durants, Joan's Spinning, Bombazettes & Wild- bors, Irish linens, Velvets, Velvetten, Thicketts, Fancy & Constitution Cords, Scarlet Cardinals, Dimities, Marcellies, Newell Fashion Toila- nects, China, and Queen's, Also a number of Law, History, Divinity & School Writing Paper, Slates and morocco Pocket Books,  
An extensive variety, of GROCERIES viz:—  
Imperial, Hyson Chulong, Hyson, & Boka, A superior quality of Coffee, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Madder, Allum, Logwood,  
All kinds of Hatters' Trimmings, and Dye Stuffs, Paints and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.  
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State of Kentucky—Lincoln Circuit Co.  
At the September term of the Circuit court aforesaid, in 1804.  
William Worley Complainant,  
Against  
Joseph Ballinger, & Others, De- fendants.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendant Alexander S. Outlaw, not having entered his appearance herein accord- ing to law, and it appearing to the satisfac- tion of the court, that he is an inhabitant of the State of Tennessee, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said Alexander do appear here on the 3rd day of the next term of this Court, and answer the complainant's bill; And it is ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, according to the act of the General Assem- bly, in such cases made and provided.  
A Copy. Attest  
Thomas Montgomery, C. L. C. C.

ADVERTISEMENT.  
WILL be sold in Winchester, Clarke coun- ty, at public auction, for ready money, on the fourth Monday in December next, pur- suant to an order of the Honorable Clarke Cir- cuit Court, at their October Term 1804, one Negro man named Peter, one Negro woman named Dilla, & six of her children, one Negro man named Will, one Negro man med- leen, one named Primus, one named Edmund, one Negro woman named Nancy, & one Ne- gro man named James; one set of hares, two Geldings, one work Steer, and some other articles, agreeably to a decree of the Circuit Court of Clarke, in a suit wherein Robert Clarke sen. was complainant, and David Bul- lock, Josias Bullock, Andrew McCalla & Co. defendants, in pursuance to the tenor of a decree heretofore made in the court of Q. S. for said county, at their June Term 1802, in a suit wherein, Andrew McCalla & Co. & David Bullock were complainants, & Josias Bullock was defendant; and if the above prop- erty should not be sold on that day, the sale will continue from day to day until it is sold, where due attendance will be given by  
D. COLLINS, } Com'rs.  
3w\* W. Sudduth,

STOP THE RUN-AWAY!  
FOUR CENTS REWARD.  
RAN away from the subscriber on the 13th day of October 18th, an Apprenticed Boy to the Hattling business, named William Fry, about 17 years of age, of a slender make, mid- dling dark complexion, speaks quick, but not to hammer a little when closely questioned, no charges paid if brought home. All persons are hereby forewarned from harbouring said Apprentice, for they shall be dealt with as the law directs.  
Shadrach D. Northrup.  
May's Lick, Madison county,  
Kentucky, Nov. 14th, 1804.